FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1833. [NO. 826.

D PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
ward J. Hale,
num, if paid in advance; $3
the year of subscription; or
end of the year.

NTS inserted for sixty cents per
& thirty cents for each succeed-
Advertisers are requested to state
tions desired, or they will be con-
nd charged accordingly.
ditor must be post paid.

r Ague and Fever.

DIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
dy for Ague and Fever, and all
stomach, arising from bile. Ex-
and most convincing teacher, has
roved the efficacy of this medi-
or the above named diseases.
been tried, in long standing cases
, and has been attended with suc-
o on the first attack of the Ague,
nt.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find them-
es, while using it, under the necessity of chang-
their or diet, or suspending their attention
business.
When the is surcharged with bile, one
ICAMENTUM gives re-
e stomach of all morbid humours
disposition to head-ache, indi-
it will be found to be one of the
nvenient Spring and Fall purga-
sorted to.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
rth East corner of Market Square.

the Public.

rs do most cheerfully recommend
INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
ers, having suffered much from
mplaint and found no permanent
de use of that Medicine. It is
ives immediate relief when taken
ions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
88-tf.

W GOODS.

T has just received his **FALL**
ER GOODS, consisting in
Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
gs and Shirtings,
5 to 10,
ick,
ams,
ariety of patterns,
re and Cantoon Cords,
icoes and Prints,
nd cotton Hdkfs.
e and gauze do.
ment of Drillings,
fancy Merseilles,
ombazets,
nd quality Binding,
eding Hoes,
aylor's Axes,
ges—Trace Chains,
ent of stock, plate and knob Locks
es,
cupboard and pad Locks,
rks, and pocket Knives,
rtment of Carpenter's Tools,
nilla Cordage,
e Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
s and Valises,
Powders,
s and Putty,
l maple Soap,
on Salts and Rose,
ves, and Cinnamon,
Ginger,
ar,
n Raisins,
x10 and 10x12,
r, Lead and Shot,
yson Teas,
Sugar,
, Salt, Iron, &c &c.
Nov. 7tf.

Co gar, Teas, Wines, And Liquors, &c. &c.

is now receiving and offers for
wing articles, viz:
co COFFEE,
x, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
unpowder, Souchong, and Young
s, in half and quarter chests and
itable for families,
Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S.
scat and Malaga Wines,
hampaigne and Claret,
(Seignette Brand) in pipes and
, warranted pure as imported.
Brand) old Jamaica Rum and
Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet
Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger,
ento, and London Mustard, fresh,
out Porter in pint & quart bottles.
do do and Ale in do,
rs, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Si-
et Chocolate and fine Table Salt in
ed sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
e refined Loaf Sugar,
and Lump do,
s and Brads assorted,
and American Wrought Nails assort-
, bar Lead, and Shot,
ather, small sides weighing from 9
hite Lead, Paints, Window Glass.
rs, Saunders' *best* Chewing To-
oy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas.
ite, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of
and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
gust 28, 1832. §94-tf §

HOES, &c.

landing, consisting of a general as-
resh from the manufactories, suita-
try trade.
—ALSO—
ams Wrapping Paper.
A. KIMBALL.
§6-tf.§

BLANKS

ALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)-
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM. L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG called BULLET, marked as follows: black back, white feet, long tail tipped with white, half ring on his neck, yellow specks over his eyes, and a hole on the lower end of his right ear. The above reward will be given, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
February 26. 21-f.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 9th instant, a negro man who says his name is JIM, the property of Robert Huie, of Rowan County. He is about 35 years of age, six feet high, large prominent eyes, the first joint of the left fore finger is off, and has a scar on the right temple. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
FRED. MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 25. 21tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

CHEAP PAPER,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina,*" it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm. Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem. David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M. Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A D 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
W. R. HILL, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the "*Bank of North Carolina*" was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L WINSLOW,
DANL McDIARMID,
Comm'rs.
Fayetteville, 5th Feb. 1833 18-3tA.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Januury 11, 1833. 15 *tf.*

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28 17-tf

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

JUST RECEIVED, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS, &C.

AMONG which are, History of Ireland, Prince Puckler's Tour, Travels in Peru, French Revolution, Voyage to St. Helena, Outlaw's Bride, Historical Anecdotes, Anecdotes of Birds, New Zealanders, Book of the Constitution, Son of a Genius, Maddock's Chancery, Coke on Littleton, Starkie on Evidence, Barton's Equity, Eberle's Practice, Henry's Commentary, Chapman's Sermon's, Theological Library, Keith's Evidences of Prophecy, Keith's Sojourns of the Times, Wilson's Private devotions, Is it well? by Dr. Bedell, Religious Souvenir, by do.; Jay's Exercises, Crabbe's Synonymes, Legh Richmond, Sketch Book, Art of being Happy, the Garland, Mrs. Ewing, Life of Isabella Campbell, The Waldenses, Village and Assembly Hymns, Confession of Faith, Union Bible Questions, Playfair's Euclid, Ryan's Algebra, Key to do, Liber Primus, &c. &c. A large assortment of colored and plain Toys, Primers, &c. Cheap Paper. A handsome assortment of

NEW MUSIC.

Among which are many of the latest popular Songs.
E. J. HALE.
February 25, 1833.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15, 15tf,

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber intends opening a **DRAWING SCHOOL** in this place, for the purpose of instructing those who wish to become acquainted with the orders of Architect, both Grecian and Roman, each example being fashioned according to the style and practice of the present day, taken from A. Benjamin's latest edition. He will instruct them to draw plans and elevations, and to execute the different orders upon them.—Also the art of shading elevations, which will appear at a short distance equal to a plate. It is not only useful to Carpenters, but to all enterprising men who may be called upon as a committee to superintend public buildings. It will enable the carpenter to execute his work with ease, and give general satisfaction.

The School will commence on the 8th of April next, and continue two weeks. Terms will be liberal, but will depend on the number of Scholars. All who wish to attend will do well to call and examine his Draughts, and see what preparations it will be necessary for them to make. He will use his endeavors to give satisfaction. He may be found by inquiring at the New Lafayette Hotel.
HENRY H. WRIGHT.
Fayetteville, March 18. 24-3w.

$10 REWARD.

THE above Reward of TEN DOLLARS, will be given for the apprehending of
ERVIN ROBESON,
A free man of colour, who was committed to the Jail of Moore County on a charge of Petty Larceny. Being desirous of giving Bail, has indented himself to me for a term of years, to become his bail. The said Ervin has absconded himself from my employment. Ervin is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, had on when he left, homespun coat and sattinett pantaloons and an old cloak. It is supposed he will aim for Anson county, where he was raised, or to Randolph county, where his wife's people reside. Any person apprehending said Ervin and confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said Ervin.
A. MUNROE.
Caledonia, Moore Co, March 8th, 1833. 23-4t.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, 88, *Water Street, New York,* are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers 88, Water Street, New York.
New York, January 18, 1833. 17-9

Talbot's Mixture.

TALBOT'S celebrated Mixture, a certain cure for Gonorrhœa, just received and for sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN.
March 19. 24-3t.

Portrait Painting

B. GARDNER, having made engagements in this place, has taken the room which was occupied by him not long since, a few doors West of the Planter's Hotel.
March 17, 1833. 24tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Archibald Smith, deceased, at March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, 1833, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle the same, those having claims against said Estate (either individually or as *Constable*) are notified to produce the same within the proper time, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
DUNCAN McNEILL, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. WADDILL, Jr., }
Fayetteville, March 12, 1833.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at the late residence of the deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good HORSES, one CART and one NEGRO WOMAN, also a Pew in the Presbyterian Church, on the usual credit.
THE EXECUTORS.
March 12. 23ts.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.
A. W. HORTON.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf.

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr. A. W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.
WM. D. CLARK.
Fayetteville, February 25. 22tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.
GEO. McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 21tf.

(Mr. Webster's speech, continued from last page.)

The two first resolutions of the Hon. member affirm these propositions, viz:

1. That the political system under which we live, and under which Congress is now assembled, is a *compact*, to which the people of the several States, as separate and sovereign communities, are *the parties.*

2. That these sovereign parties, have a right to judge, each, for itself, of any alleged violation of the Constitution by Congress; and, in case of such violation, to choose, each for itself, his own mode and measure of redress.

It is true, sir, that the honorable member calls this a "*constitutional*" compact; but still he affirms it to be a compact *between sovereign States.* What precise meaning, then, does he attach to the term *constitutional?* When applied to compacts between sovereign States, the term constitutional affixes to that word *compact* no definite idea. Were we to hear of a *constitutional* league or treaty between England and France, or a *constitutional* convention between Austria and Russia, we should not understand what could be intended by such a league, such a treaty, or such a convention. In these connexions, the word is void of all meaning; and yet, sir, it is easy, quite easy, to see why the honorable gentleman has used it in these resolutions. He cannot open the book, and look upon our written frame of Government, without seeing that it is called a *Constitution.* This may be appalling to him. It threatens his whole doctrine of *compact,* and its darling derivatives *nullification* and *secession,* with instant confutation. Because if he admits our instrument of Government to be a *Constitution,* then, for that very reason, it is not a compact between sovereignties; a constitution of Government, and a compact between sovereign Powers, being things essentially unlike in their very natures, and incapable of ever being the same.—Yet the word *constitution* is on the very front of the instrument. He cannot overlook it. He seeks therefore, to compromise the matter, and to sink all the substantial sense of the word, while he retains a resemblance of its sound. He introduces a new word of his own, viz *compact,* as importing the principal idea, and designed to play the principal part, and degrades *constitution* into an insignificant, idle epithet, attached to *compact.* The whole then stands as a "*constitutional compact!*"—And in this way he hopes to pass off a plausible gloss, as satisfying the words of the instrument; but he will find himself disappointed. Sir, I must say to the honorable gentleman, that, in our American political grammar, *constitution* is a noun substantive; it imports a distinct and clear idea, of itself; and it is not to lose its importance and dignity, it is not to be turned into a poor, ambiguous meaning adjective, for the purpose of accommodating any new set of political notions. Sir, we reject his new rules of syntax altogether. We will not give up our forms of political speech to the grammarians of the school of nullification. By the constitution, we mean not a "*constitutional compact,*" but, simply and directly, *the constitution,* the fundamental law; and if there be one word in the language which the people of the U States understand, this is that word. We know no more of a *constitutional compact* between sovereign Powers, than we know of a *constitutional* deed of conveyance or a *constitutional* bill of exchange. But we know what the *constitution* is; we know what the plainly written fundamental law is; we know what the bond of our Union and the security of our liberties is; and we mean to maintain and to defend it, in its plain sense and unsophisticated meaning.

The sense of the gentleman's proposition, therefore, is not at all affected, one way or the other, by the use of this word. That proposition still is, that our system of Government is but a *compact* between the people of separate and sovereign States.

Was it Mirabeau, Mr. President, or what other master of the human passions, who has told us that words are things? They are indeed things, and things of mighty influence, not only in addresses to the passions and high wrought feelings of mankind, but in the discussion of legal and political questions also; because a just conclusion is often avoided, or a false one reached, by the adroit substitution of one phrase, or one word, for another. Of this we have, I think, another example in the resolutions before us.

The first resolution declares, that the people of the several States "*acceded*" to the constitution, or to the compact, as it is called. This word "*accede,*" not found either in the constitution itself, or in the ratification of it by any one of the States, has been chosen for us here, doubtless not without a well considered purpose.

The natural converse of *accession* is *secession;* and, therefore, when it is stated that the people of the States *acceded* to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may *secede* from it. If, in adopting the constitution, nothing was done but acceding to the *compact,* nothing would seem necessary, in order to break it up, but to secede from the same compact. But the term is wholly out of place. *Accession,* as a word applied to political associations, implies coming into a league, treaty, or confederacy, by one hitherto a stranger to it; and *secession* implies departing from such league or confederacy. The people of the United States have used so much form of expression, in establishing the present Government. They do not say that they *accede* to a league, but they declare that they *ordain* and *establish* a constitution. Such are the very words of the instrument itself; and in all the States, without an exception, the language used by their conventions was, that they "*ratified the constitution;*" some of them employing the additional words "assented to" and "adopted," but all of them "ratifying." There is more importance than may, at first sight, appear, in the introduction of this new word by the honorable mover of these resolutions. Its adoption and use are indispensable to maintain those premises, from which his main conclusion is to be afterwards drawn. Put, before showing that, allow me to remark, that this phraseology tends to keep out of sight the just view of our previous political history, as well as to suggest wrong ideas as to what was actually done when the present constitution was agreed to. In 1788, and before this constitution was adopted, the U. States had already been in a Union, more or less close, for fifteen years.—At least as far back as the meeting of the first Congress, in 1774, they had been, in some measure, and to some national purposes, united together. Before the confederation of 1781, they had declared independence jointly, and had carried on the war jointly, both by sea and land; and this, not as separate States, but as one people. When, therefore, they formed that confederation, and adopted its articles as of perpetual union, they did not come together for the first time, and therefore they did not speak of the States as *acceding* to the confederation, although it was a league, and nothing but a league, and rested on nothing but plighted faith for its performance. Yet, even then, the States were not strangers to each other; there was a bond of union already subsisting between them; they were associated U States; and the object of the confederation was to make a stronger and a better bond of union. Their representatives deliberated together on these proposed articles of confederation, and, being authorized by their respective States, finally "*ratified and confirmed*" them. Inasmuch as they were already in union, they did not speak of *acceding* to the new articles of confederation, but of *ratifying and confirming* them; and this language was not used inadvertently, because in the same instrument, *accession* is used in its proper sense, when applied to Canada, which was altogether a stranger to the existing Union. "Canada," says the 11th article, "*acceding* to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the U. States, shall be admitted into the Union."

Having thus used the terms *ratify and confirm,* even in regard to the old confederation, it would have been strange, indeed, if the people of the U. States, after its formation, and when they came to establish the present constitution, had spoken of the States, or the people of the States, as *acceding* to this constitution. Such language would have been ill suited to the occasion. It would have implied an existing separation or disunion among the States, such as never has existed since 1774. No such language, therefore was used. The language actually employed is *adopt ordain, ratify, establish.*

Therefore, Sir, since any State, before she can prove her right to dissolve the Union, must show her authority to undo what has been done, no State is at liberty to *secede,* on the ground that she and other States have done nothing but *accede.* She must show that she has a right to *reverse* what has been *ordained,* to *unsettle* and *overthrow* what has been *established,* to *reject* what the people have *adopted,* and to *break up* what they have ratified; because these are the terms which express the transaction which have actually taken place. In other words, she must show her right to make a revolution.

If, Mr. President, in drawing these resolutions, the honorable member had confined himself to the use of constitutional language, there would have been a wide and awful *hiatus* between his premises and his conclusion. Leaving out the two words *compact* and *accession,* which are not constitutional modes of expression, and stating the matter precisely as the truth is, his first resolution would have affirmed that *the people of the several States ratified this Constitution, or form of Government.* These are the very words of S. Carolina herself, in her own act of ratification. Let, then, his first resolution tell the exact truth, let it state the fact, precisely as it exists; let it say that the people of the several States ratified a Constitution, or form of Government; and then sir, what will become of his inference in his second resolution, which is in these words, viz. "*that as in all other cases of compact, among sovereign parties, each has an equal right to judge for itself as well of the infraction as of the mode and measure of redress?*" It is obvious, is it not, Sir, that this conclusion requires for its support, quite other premises; it requires premises which speak of *accession* and of *compact* between sovereign Powers, and, without such premises, it is altogether unmeaning.

Mr. President, if the honorable member will truly state, what the people did in forming this Constitution, and then state what they must do if they would now undo what they then did, he will unavoidably state a case of revolution. Let us see if it be not so. He must state, in the first place, that the people in the several States adopted and ratified this constitution, or form of Government; and in the next place, he must state that they have a right to undo this; that is to say, that they have a right to discard the form of Government which they have adopted, and to break up the constitution which they have ratified. Now, sir, this is neither more nor less than saying that they have a right to make a revolution. To reject an established Government, to break up a political constitution is revolution.

I deny that any man can state, accurately, what was done by the people, in establishing the present constitution, and then state accurately, what the people, or any of them, must now do to get rid of its obligations, without stating an undeniable case of the overthrow of Government. I admit, of course, that the people may, if they choose, overthrow the Government. But, then, that is revolution. The doctrine now contended for is, that, by *nullification* or *secession,* the obligations and authority of the Government may be set aside or rejected, without revolution. But this is what I deny; and what I say is, that no man can state the case with historical accuracy, and in constitutional language, without showing that the honourable gentleman's right, as asserted in his conclusion, is a revolutionary right merely; and it does not, and cannot exist, under the constitution, or agreeably to the constitution, but can come into existence only when the constitution is overthrown. This is the reason, sir, which makes it necessary to abandon the use of constitutional language for a new vocabulary, and to substitute, in the place of plain historical facts, a series of assumption. This is the reason why it is necessary to give new names to things, to speak of the constitution, not as a constitution, but as a compact, and of the ratifications by the people, not as ratifications, but as acts of accession.

Sir, I intend to hold the gentleman to the written record. In the discussion of a constitutional question, I intend to impose upon him the restraints of constitutional language. The people have ordained a constitution; can they reject it without revolution? They have established a form of Government; can they overthrow it without revolution? These are the true questions.

Allow me now, Mr. President, to inquire further into the extent of the propositions contained in the resolutions, and their necessary consequences.

Where soverign communities are parties, there is no essential difference between a compact, a confederation and a league. They all equally rest on the plighted faith on the sovereign party. A league, or confederacy, is but a subsisting or continuing treaty.

The gentleman's resolutions then, affirm in effect, that these twenty four U. States are held together only by a subsisting treaty, resting for its fulfilment and continuance on no inherent power of its own, but on the plighted faith of each State; or, in other words, that our Union is but a league, and, as a consequence from this proposition, they further affirm that, as sovereigns are subject to no superior power, the States must decide, each for itself, of any alleged violation of the league; and if such violation be supposed to have occurred, each may adopt any mode or measure of redress which it shall think proper.

Other consequences naturally follow too, from the main proposition. If a league between sovereign powers have no limitation as to the time of its duration, and contain nothing making it perpetual, it consists only during the good pleasure of the parties, although no violation be complained of. If, in the opinion of either party, it be violated, such party may say that he will no longer fulfil its obligations on his part, but will consider the whole league or compact at an end, although it might be one of its stipulations that it should be perpetual. Upon this principle, the Congress of the U. States, in 1798, declared null and void the treaty of alliance between the U. States and France, though it professed to be a perpetual alliance.

If the violation of the league be accompanied with serious injuries, the suffering party, being sole judge of his own mode and measure of redress, has a right to indemnify himself by reprisals on the offending members of the league; and reprisals, if the circumstances of the case require it, may be followed by direct, avowed, & public war.

The necessary import of the resolutions, therefore, is, that the U. States are connected only by a league; that it is in the good pleasure of every State to decide how long she will choose to remain a member of this league; that any State may determine the extent of her own obligations under it, and accept or reject what shall be decided by the whole; that she may also determine whether her rights have been violated, what is the extent of the injury done her, and what mode and measure of redress her wrongs may make it fit and expedient for her to adopt. The result of the whole is, that any State may secede at pleasure; that any State may resist a law which she herself may choose to say exceeds the power of Congress; and that, as a sovereign power, she may redress her own grievances, by her own arm, at her own discretion; she may make reprisals; she may cruise against the property of other members of the league; she may authorize captures, and make open war.

If, sir, this be our political condition, it is time the people of the U. States understood it. Let us look for a moment to the practical consequences of these opinions. One State holding an embargo law unconstitutional, may declare her opinions, and withdraw from the Union. *She* secedes. Another, forming and expressing the same judgment on a law laying duties on imports, may withdraw also. *She* secedes. And as, in her opinion, money has been taken out of the pockets of her citizens illegally, under pretence of this law, and as she has power to redress their wrongs, she may demand satisfaction; and, if refused, she may take it with a strong hand. The gentleman has himself pronounced the collection of duties, under existing laws, to be nothing but robbery. Robbers, of course, may be rightfully dispossessed of the fruits of their flagitious crimes; and, therefore, reprisals, imposition on the commerce of other States, foreign alliances against them, or open war, are all modes of redress justly open to the discretion and choice of S. Carolina; for she is to judge of her own rights, and to seek satisfaction for her own wrongs, in her own way.

But, sir, a *third* State is of opinion, not only that these laws of impost are constitutional, but that it is the absolute duty of Congress to pass and to maintain such laws; and that, by omitting to pass and maintain them, its constitutional obligations would be grossly disregarded. She relinquished the power of protection, she might allege, and allege truly, herself, and gave it up to Congress, on the faith that Congress would exercise it. If Congress now refuse to exercise it, Congress does, as she may insist, break the condition of the grant, and thus manifestly violate the constitution; and for this violation of the constitution, *she* may threaten to secede also. Virginia may secede, and hold the fortresses in the Chesapeake. The Western States may secede, and take to their use the public lands. Louisiana may secede, if she choose, form a foreign alliance, and hold the mouth of the Mississippi. If one State may secede, ten may do so—twenty may do so—twenty-three may do so. Sir, as these secessions go on, one after another, what is to constitute the U. States? Whose will be the army? Whose the navy? Who will pay the debts? Who fulfil the public treaties?—Who perform the constitutional guaranties? Who govern this District and the Territories? Who retain the public property?

Mr. President, every man must see that these are all questions which can arise only *after a revolution*. They presuppose the breaking up of the Government. While the constitution lasts, they are repressed; they spring up to annoy and startle us only from its grave.

The constitution does not provide for events which must be preceded by its own destruction. Secession, therefore, since it must bring these consequences with it, is revolutionary. And nullification is equally revolutionary. What is revolution? Why, sir, that is revolution, which overturns, or controls, or successfully resists the existing public authority; that which arrests the exercise of the supreme power; that which introduces a new paramount authority into the rule of the State. Now, sir, this is the precise object of nullification. It attempts to supersede the supreme legislative authority. It arrests the arm of the Executive Magistrate. It interrupts the exercise of the accustomed judicial power. Under the name of an ordinance, it declares null and void, within the State, all the revenue laws of the U. States. Is not this revolutionary? Sir, so soon as this ordinance shall be carried into effect, *a revolution* will have commenced in S. Carolina. She will have thrown off the authority to which her citizens have heretofore been subject. She will have declared her own opinions and her own will to be above the laws, and above the power of those who are entrusted with their administration. If she makes good these declarations, she is revolutionized.

As to her, it is as distinctly a change of the supreme power, as the American revolution of 1776. That revolution did not subvert Government in all its forms. It did not subvert local laws and municipal administrations. It only threw off the dominion of a power, claiming to be superior, and to have a right, in many important respects, to exercise legislative authority. Thinking this authority to have been usurped or abused, the American colonies, now the U. States, bade it defiance, and freed themselves from it by means of a revolution. But that revolution left them with their own municipal laws still, and the forms of local Government. If Carolina now shall effectually resist the laws of Congress, if she shall be her own judge, take her remedy into her own hands, obey the laws of the Union when she pleases, and disobey them when she pleases, she will relieve herself from a paramount power as distinctly as the American colonies did the same thing in 1776. In other words, she will achieve, as to herself, a revolution.

But, sir, while practical nullification in S. Carolina would be, as to herself, actual and distinct revolution, its necessary tendency must also be to spread revolution, and to break up the constitution, as to all the other States. It strikes a deadly blow at the vital principle of the whole Union. To allow State resistance to the laws of Congress to be rightful and proper, to admit nullification in some States, and yet not expect to see a dismemberment of the entire Government, appears to me the wildest delusion, and the most extravagant folly. The gentleman seems not conscious of the direction or the rapidity of his own course. The current of his opinions sweeps him along, he knows not whither. To begin with nullification, with the avowed intent, nevertheless, not to proceed to secession, dismemberment, and general revolution, is as if one were to take the plunge of Niagara, and cry out that he would stop half way down.—In the one case, as in the other, the rash adventurer must go to the bottom of the dark abyss below, were it not that that abyss has no discovered bottom.

Nullification, if successful, arrests the power of the law, absolves citizens from their duty, subverts the foundation both of protection and obedience, dispenses with oaths and obligations of allegiance, and elevates another authority to supreme command. Is not this revolution? And it raises to supreme command four and twenty distinct powers, each professing to be under a General Government, and yet each setting its laws at defiance at pleasure. Is not this anarchy, as well as revolution? Sir, the constitution of the U. S. was received as a whole, and for the whole country. If it cannot stand altogether, it cannot stand in parts; and if the laws cannot be executed every where, they cannot long be executed any where. The gentleman very well knows that all duties and imposts must be uniform throughout the country. He knows that we cannot have one rule or one law for S. Carolina, and another for other States. He must see, therefore, and does see, every man sees, that the only alternative is a repeal of the laws, throughout the whole Union, or their execution in Carolina as well as elsewhere. And this repeal is demanded because a single State interposes her veto, and threatens resistance! The result of the gentleman's opinions, or rather the very text of his doctrine, is, that no act of Congress can bind all the States, the constitutionality of which is not admitted by all; or, in other words, that no single State is bound, against its own dissent, by a law of imposts. This is precisely the evil experienced under the old confederation, and for remedy of which this constitution was adopted. The leading object in establishing this Government, an object forced on the country by the condition of the times, and the absolute necessity of the law, was to give to Congress power to lay and collect imposts *without the consent of particular States*.—The revolutionary debt remained unpaid; the national treasury was bankrupt; the country was destitute of credit; Congress issued its requisitions on the States, and the States neglected them; there was no power of coercion, but war; Congress could not lay imposts, or other taxes, by its own authority; the whole General Government, therefore, was little more than a name. The articles of confederation, as to purposes of revenue and finance, were nearly a dead letter. The country sought to escape from this condition, at once feeble and disgraceful, by constituting a government which should have power, of itself, to lay duties and taxes, and to pay the public debt, and provide for the general welfare; and to lay these duties and taxes in all the States, without asking the consent of the State Governments. This was the very power on which the new constitution was to depend for all its ability to do good; and without it, it can be no Government, now or at any time.—Yet, sir, it is precisely against this power, so absolutely indispensable to the very being of the Government, that S. Carolina directs her ordinance. She attacks the Government in its authority to raise revenue, the very main spring of the whole system; and, if she succeed, every movement of that system must inevitably cease. It is of no avail that she declares that she does not resist the law as a revenue law, but as a law for protecting manufactures. It is a revenue law; it is the very law by force of which the revenue is collected; if it be arrested in any State, the revenue ceases in that State; it is, in a word, the sole reliance of the Government for the means of maintaining itself and performing its duties.

Mr. President, the alleged right of a State to decide constitutional questions for herself, necessarily leads to force, because other States must have the same right and because different States will decide differently; and when these questions arise between States, if there be no superior power, they can be decided only by the law of force. On entering into the Union, the people of each State gave up a part of their own power to make laws for themselves, in consideration that, as to common objects, they should have a part in making laws for other States. In other words, the people of all the States agreed to create a common Government, to be conducted by common councils. Pennsylvania, for example, yielded the right of laying imposts in her own ports, in consideration that the new Government, in which she was to have a share, should possess the power of laying imposts in all the States. If S. Carolina now refuses to submit to this power, she breaks the condition on which other States entered into the Union. She partakes of the common councils, and therein assists to bind others, while she refuses to be bound herself.

It makes no difference in the case whether she does all this without reason or pretext, or whether she sets up as a reason that, in her judgment, the acts complained of are unconstitutional. In the judgment of other states they are not so. It is nothing to them that she offers some reason or apology for her conduct, if it be one which they do not admit. It is not to be expected that any state will violate her duty without some plausible pretext. That would be too rash a defiance of the opinion of mankind. But if it be a pretext which lies in her own breast; if it be no more than an opinion which she says she has formed, how can other states be satisfied with this? How can they allow her to be judge of her own obligations? Or, if she may judge of her obligations, may they not judge of their rights also? May not the twenty-third entertain an opinion as well as the twenty-fourth? And, if it be their right, in their own opinion, as expressed in the common council, to enforce the law against her, how is she to say that her right and her opinion are to be every thing, and their right and their opinion nothing?

Mr. President, if we are to receive the constitution as the text, and then to lay down, in its margin, the contradictory commentaries which have been, and what may be made by different States, the whole page would be a polyglot indeed. It would speak with as many tongues as the builders of Babel, and in dialects as much confused, and mutually as unintelligible. The very instance now before us presents a practical illustration. The law of the last session is declared unconstitutional in S. Carolina, and obedience to it is refused. In other States it is admitted to be strictly constitutional. You walk over the limit of its authority, therefore, when you pass a State line. On one side, it is law; on the other side, a nullity; and yet it is passed by a common Government, having the same authority in all the States.

Such, sir, are the inevitable results of this doctrine.—Beginning with the original error, that the constitution of the U. S. is nothing but a compact between sovereign States; asserting, in the next step, that each State has a right to be its own sole judge of the extent of its own obligations, and consequently of the constitutionality of laws of Congress; and, in the next, that it may oppose whatever it sees fit to declare unconstitutional, and that it decides for itself on the mode and measure of redress, the argument arrives at once at the conclusion that what a State dissents from, it may nullify; what it opposes, it may oppose by force; what it decides for itself, it may execute by its own power; in short, it is, itself, supreme over the legislation of Congress, and supreme over the decisions of the national judicature; supreme over the constitution of the country, supreme over the supreme law of the land. However it seeks to protect itself against these plain inferences, by saying that an unconstitutional law is no law, and that it only opposes such laws as are unconstitutional, yet this does not, in the slightest degree vary the result; since it insists on deciding this question for itself; and, in opposition to reason and argument, in opposition to practice and experience, in opposition to the judgment of others, having an equal right to judge, it says, only, "Such is my opinion, and my opinion shall be my law, and I will support it by my own strong hand. I denounce the law; I declare it unconstitutional; that is enough; it shall not be executed. Men in arms are ready to resist its execution. An attempt to enforce it shall cover the land with blood. Elsewhere, it may be binding; but here it is trampled under foot."

This, sir, is practical nullification.

And now, sir, against all these theories and opinions, I maintain—

1. That the constitution of the U. S. is not a league, confederacy, or compact, between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities; but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

2. That no state authority has power to dissolve these relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution; and that consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

3. That there is a supreme law, consisting of the constitution of the U. S. acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and treaties; and that in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, this supreme law, so often as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation; and, in cases capable of assuming, and actually assuming, the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the U. S. is the final interpreter.

4. That an attempt by a State to abrogate, annul, or nullify an act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation on the just powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States, a plain violation of the constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency.

Whether the constitution be a compact between States in their sovereign capacities, is a question which must be mainly argued from what is contained in the instrument itself. We all agree that it is an instrument which has been in some way, clothed with power. We all admit that it speaks with authority. The first question then is, what does it say of itself? What does it purport to be? Does it style itself a league, confederacy, or compact between sovereign States? It is to be remembered, sir, that the constitution began to speak only after its adoption. Until it was ratified by nine States, it was but a proposal, the mere draught of an instrument.—It was like a deed, drawn, but not executed.—The convention had framed it, sent it to Congress then sitting under the confederation, Congress had transmitted it to the State Legislatures, and by these last it was laid before conventions of the people in the several States.—All this while it was inoperative paper. It had received no stamp of authority, no sanction: it spoke no language. But when ratified by the people in their respective conventions, then it had a voice, and spoke authentically. Every word in it had then received the sanction of the popular will, and was to be received as the expression of that will. What the constitution says of itself, therefore, is as conclusive as what it says on any other point. Does it call itself a compact? Certainly not. It uses the word compact but once, and that is when it declares that the State shall enter into no compact. Does it call itself a league, a confederacy, a subsisting treaty between the States? Certainly not. There is not a particle of such language in all its pages. But it declares itself a CONSTITUTION. What is *constitution*? Certainly not a league, compact, or confederacy, but a *fundamental law*. That fundamental regulation which determines the manner in which the public authority is to be executed, is what forms the *constitution of a State*. Those primary rules which concern the body itself, and the very being of the political society, the form of government, and the manner in which power is to be exercised—all, in a word, which form together the *constitution of a State*, these are the fundamental laws. This sir, is the language of the public writers. But do we need to be informed, in this country, what a constitution is? Is it not an idea perfectly familiar, definite, and well settled? We are at no loss to understand what is meant by the constitution of one of the States; and the constitution of U. S. speaks of itself as being an instrument of the same nature. It says this *constitution* shall be the law of the land, any thing in any State constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. And it speaks of itself, too, in plain contradistinction from a confederation: for it says that all debts contracted, and all engagements entered into by the U. States, shall be as valid under the *constitution*, as under the *confideration*. It does not say, as valid under this compact or this league, or this confederation, as the former confederation, but as valid under this *constitution*.

This, then sir, is declared to be a *constitution*—A constitution is the fundamental law of the State; and this is expressly declared to be the supreme law. It is as if the people had said, "we prescribe this fundamental law," or "this supreme law," for they do say that they establish this constitution, and that it shall be the supreme law. They say they *ordain and establish* it. Now, sir, what is the common application of these words? We do not speak of *ordaining* leagues and compacts. If this was intended to be a compact or league, and the States to be parties to it, why was it not so said? Why is there found no expression in the whole instrument indicating such intent? The old confederation was expressly called a *league*; and into this league it was declared that the States, as States, severally entered. Why was not similar language used in the constitution, if a similar intention had existed? Why was it not said, "the states enter into this new league," "the States form this new confederation," or "the States agree to this new compact?" Or, why was it not said, in the language of the gentleman's resolution, that the people of the several States acceded to the compact in their sovereign capacities? What reason is there for supposing that the framers of the constitution rejected expressions appropriate to their own meaning, and adopted others wholly at war with that meaning?

Again, sir, the constitution speaks of that political system which it establishes as "*the Government of the United States*." Is it not doing strange violence to language to call a league or a compact between sovereign Powers a *Government*? The Government of a State is that organization in which the political power resides. It is the political being created by the constitution or fundamental law. The broad and clear difference between a Government and a league, or compact, is that a Government is a body politic; it has a will of its own; and it possesses powers and faculties to execute its own purposes. Every compact looks to some power to enforce its stipulations. Even in a compact between sovereign communities, there always exists this ultimate reference to a power to ensure its execution; although, in such case, this power is but the force of one party against the force of another—that is to say, the power of war. But a *Government* executes its decisions by its own supreme authority. Its use of force in compelling obedience to its own enactments, is not war. It contemplates no opposing party having a right of resistance. It rests on its own will; and, when it ceases to possess this power, is no longer a Government.

Mr. President, I concur so generally in the very able speech of the gentleman from Virginia, near me, (Mr. Rives) that it is not without diffidence and regret that I venture to differ with him on any point. His opinions, sir, are redolent of the doctrines of a very distinguished school, for which I have the highest regard, of whose doctrines I can say, what I also can say of the gentleman's speech, that, while I concur in the results, I must be permitted to hesitate about some of the premises. I do not agree that the constitution is a compact between States in their sovereign capacities. I do not agree that, in strictness of language, *it is a compact* at all. But I do agree, *that it is founded on consent, or agreement;* or *on compact*, if the gentleman prefers that word, and means no more by it than voluntary consent or agreement. The constitution, sir, is not a contract, but the result of a contract; meaning, by contract, no more than assent. Founded on consent, it is a Government proper. Adopted by the agreement of the people of the U. States, when adopted, it has become a constitution. The people have agreed to make a constitution; but when made, that constitution becomes what its name imports. It is no longer a mere agreement. Our laws, sir, have their foundation in the agreement, or consent, of the two Houses of Congress. We say, habitually, that one House proposes a bill, and the other agrees to it; but the result of this agreement is not a compact, but a law. The law, the statute, is not the agreement, but something created by the agreement; and something which, when created, has a new character, and acts by its own authority. So the constitution of the U. States, founded in or on the consent of the people, may be said to rest on compact, or consent; but it is itself not the compact, but its result. When a people agree to erect a government, and actually erect it, the thing is done, and the agreement is at an end. The compact is executed, and the end designed by it attained. Henceforth, the fruit of the agreement exists, but the agreement itself is merged in its own accomplishment; since there can be no longer a subsisting agreement, or compact, *to form* a constitution or government, after that constitution or government has been actually formed and established.

It appears to me, Mr. President, that the plainest account of the establishment of this Government presents the most just and philosophical view of its foundation. The people of the several States had their separate State Governments; and between the States there also existed a confederation. With this condition of things the people were not satisfied, as the confederation had been found not to fulfil its intended objects. It was *proposed*, therefore, to erect a new, common, Government, which should possess certain definite powers, such as regarded the prosperity of the people of all the States; and to be formed upon the general model of American constitutions. This proposal was assented to, and an instrument was presented to the people of the several States for their consideration. They approved it, and agreed to adopt it, as a constitution. They executed that agreement, they adopted the constitution, as a constitution, and henceforth it must stand as a constitution until it shall be altogether destroyed. Now, sir, is this not the truth of the whole matter? and is not all that we have heard of compact between sovereign States the mere effect of a theoretical and artificial mode of reasoning upon the subject? a mode of reasoning which disregards plain facts, for the sake of hypothesis?

Mr. President, the nature of sovereignty, or sovereign power, has been extensively discussed by gentlemen on this occasion, as it generally is, when the origin of our Government is debated.—But I confess myself not entirely satisfied with arguments and illustrations drawn from that topic. The sovereignty of government is an idea belonging to the other side of the Atlantic. No such thing is known in North America. Our Governments are all limited. In Europe, sovereignty is of feudal origin, and imports no more than the state of the sovereign. It comprises his rights, duties, exemptions, prerogatives and powers. But, with us, all power is with the people. They, alone, are sovereign; and they erect what Governments they please, and confer on them such powers as they please. None of these Governments is sovereign, in the European sense of the word, all being restrained by written constitutions. It seems to me, therefore, that we only perplex ourselves when we attempt to explain the relations existing between the General Government and the several State Governments, according to those ideas of sovereignty, which prevail under systems essentially different from our own.

But, sir, to return to the constitution itself, let me inquire what it relies upon for its own continuance and support. I hear it often suggested that the States, by refusing to appoint senators and electors, might bring the Government to an end. Perhaps that is true; but the same may be said of the State Governments themselves. Suppose the Legislature of a State, having the power to appoint the Governor and the Judges, should omit that duty, would not the State Government remain unorganized? No doubt, all elective Governments may be broken up, by a general abandonment, on the part of those entrusted with political powers, of their appropriate duties. But one popular Government has, in this respect, as much security as another. The maintenance of this constitution does not depend on the plighted faith of the States, as States, to support it; and this again shows that it is not a league. It relies on individual duty and obligation.

The constitution of the U. States creates direct relations between this Government and individuals. This Government may punish individuals for treason, and all other crimes in the code, when committed against the U. States. It has power, also, to tax individuals, in any mode, and to any extent, and it possesses the further power of demanding from individuals military service. Nothing, certainly, can more clearly distinguish a Government from a confederation of States, than the possession of these powers. No closer relations can exist between individuals and any Government.

On the other hand, the Government owes high and solemn duties to every citizen of the country. It is bound to protect him in his most important rights and interests. It makes war for his protection, and no other Government in the country can make war. It makes peace for his protection, and no other Government can make peace. It maintains armies and navies for his defence and security, and no other Government is allowed to maintain them. He goes abroad beneath its flag, and carries over all the earth a national character imparted to him by this Government, and which no other Government can impart. In whatever relates to war, to peace, to commerce, he knows no other Government. All these, sir, are connexions as dear and as sacred as can bind individuals to any Government on earth. It is not, therefore, a compact between States, but a Government proper, operating directly upon individuals, yielding to them protection on one hand, and demanding from them obedience on the other.

There is no language in the whole constitution, applicable to a confederation of States. If the States be parties, as States, what are their rights, and what their respective covenants and stipulations? And where are their rights, covenants, and stipulations expressed? The States engage for nothing, they promise nothing. In the articles of confederation, they did make promises, and did enter into engagements, and did plight the faith of each State for their fulfilment; but, in the constitution, there is nothing of that kind. The reason is, that, in the constitution, it is the people who speak, and not the States. The people ordain the constitution, and therein address themselves to the States, and to the Legislatures of States, in the language of injunction and prohibition. The constitution utters its behests in the name and by authority of the people, and it exacts not from States any plighted public faith to maintain it. On the contrary, it makes its own preservation depend on individual duty and individual obligation. Sir, the States cannot omit to appoint senators and electors. It is not a matter resting in State discretion or State pleasure. The constitution has taken better care of its own preservation. It lays its hand on individual conscience, and individual duty. It incapacitates any man to sit in the Legislature of a State, who shall not first have taken his solemn oath to support the constitution of the U. States. From the obligation of this oath no State power can discharge him. All the members of all the State Legislatures are as religiously bound to support the constitution of the U. States, as they are to support their own State constitution. Nay, sir, they are as solemnly sworn to support it as we ourselves are, who are members of Congress.

No member of a State Legislature can refuse to proceed, at the proper time, to elect Senators to Congress, or to provide for the choice of electors of President and Vice President, any more than the members of this Senate can refuse, when the appointed day arrives, to meet the members of the other House to count the votes for those officers, and ascertain who are chosen. In both cases, the duty binds, & with equal strength, the conscience of the individual member, and it is imposed on all by an oath in the same words. Let it, then, never be said, sir, that it is a matter of discretion with the States, whether they will continue the Government, or break it up by refusing to appoint senators and to elect electors. They have no discretion in the matter. The members of their Legislatures cannot avoid doing either, so often as the time arrives, without a direct violation of their duty and their oaths; such a violation as would break up any Government.

Looking still further to the provisions of the constitution itself, in order to learn its true character, we find its great apparent purpose to be, to unite the people of all the States under one General Government, for certain definite objects, and, to the extent of this union, to restrain the separate authority of the States. Congress only can declare war—therefore, when one State is at war with a foreign nation, all must be at war. The President and the Senate only can make peace; when peace is made for one State, therefore, it must be made for all.

Can any thing be conceived more preposterous, than that any State should have power to nullify the proceedings of the General Government, respecting peace and war? When war is declared by a law of Congress, can a single State nullify that law and remain at peace? And yet she may nullify that law, as well as any other. If the President and Senate make peace, may one State, nevertheless, continue the war? And yet, if she can nullify a law, she may quite as well nullify a treaty.

The truth is, Mr. President, and no ingenuity of argument, no subtlety of distinction can evade it, that, as to certain purposes, the people of the U. States are one people. They are one in making war, and one in making peace; they are one in regulating commerce, and one in laying duties of imposts. The very end and purpose of the constitution was to make them one people in these particulars; and it has effectually accomplished its objects. All this is apparent on the face of the constitution itself. I have already said, sir, that to obtain a power of direct legislation over the people, especially in regard to imposts, was always prominent as a reason for getting rid of the confederation, and forming a new constitution. Among innumerable proofs of this, before the assembling of the convention, allow me to refer only to the report of the committee of the old Congress, July, 1785.

But, sir, let us go to the actual formation of the constitution, let us open the journal of the convention itself, and we shall see that the very first resolution which the convention adopted, was, "THAT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE ESTABLISHED, CONSISTING OF A SUPREME LEGISLATURE, JUDICIARY, AND EXECUTIVE."

This itself completely negatives all idea of league and compact, and confederation. Terms could not be chosen, more fit to express an intention to establish a National Government, and to banish forever all notion of a compact between sovereign States.

This resolution was adopted on the 30th of May. Afterwards, the style was altered, and, instead of being called a National Government, it was called the Government of the U. States: but the substance of this resolution was retained, and was at the head of the list of resolutions which was afterwards sent to the committee who were to frame the instrument.

It is true, there were gentlemen in the convention, who were for retaining the confederation, and amending its articles; but the majority was against this, and was for a National Government.—Mr. Patterson's propositions, which were for continuing the articles of confederation with additional powers, were submitted to the convention on the 15th of June, and referred to the committee of the whole. And the resolutions forming the basis of a National Government, which had once been agreed to in the committee of the whole, and reported, were recommitted to the same committee, on the same day. The convention, then, in committee of the whole, on the 19th of June, had both these plans before them; that is to say, the plan of a confederacy, or compact between States, and the plan of a National Government. Both these plans were considered and debated, and the committee reported, "*That they do not agree to the propositions offered by the honorable Mr. Patterson, but that they again submit the resolutions formerly reported.*" If, sir, any historical fact in the world be plain and undeniable, it is that the convention deliberated on the expediency of continuing the confederation, with some amendments, and rejected that scheme, and adopted the plan of a National Government, with a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary of its own. They were asked to preserve the league; they rejected the proposition. They were asked to continue the existing compact between States; they rejected it. They rejected compact, league, and confederation; and set themselves about framing the constitution of a National Government, and they accomplished what they undertook.

If men will open their eyes fairly to the lights of history, it is impossible to be deceived on this point. The great object was to supersede the confederation, by a regular government; because, under the confederation, Congress had power only to make requisitions on States; and if States declined compliance, as they did, there was no remedy but war against such delinquent States. It would seem from Mr. Jefferson's correspondence, in 1786, and 1787, that he was of opinion that even this remedy ought to be tried. "There will be no money in the Treasury," said he, "till the confederacy shows its teeth;" and he suggests that a single frigate would soon levy, on the commerce of a delinquent State, the deficiency of its contribution. But this would be war; and it was evident that a confederacy could not long hold together, which would be at war with its members. The constitution was adopted to avoid the necessity. It was adopted that there might be a government which should act directly on individuals, without borrowing aid from the State Governments. This is clear as light itself on the very face of the provisions of the constitution, and its whole history tends to the same conclusion. Its framers gave this very reason for their work in the most distinct terms. Allow me to quote but one or two proofs, out of hundreds. That State, so small in territory, but so distinguished for learning and talent, Connecticut, had lent to the general convention, among other members, Samuel Johnston and Oliver Ellsworth. The constitution having been framed, it was submitted to a convention of the people of Connecticut for ratification on the part of that State and Mr. Johnston and Mr. Ellsworth were also members of this convention. On the first day of the debates, being called on to explain the reasons which led the convention at Philadelphia to recommend such a constitution, after showing the insufficiency of the existing confederacy, inasmuch as it applied to States, as States, Mr. Johnston proceeded to say—

"The convention saw this imperfection in attempting to legislate for States in their political capacity; that the coercion of law can be exercised by nothing but military force. They have, therefore, gone upon entirely new ground. They have formed one new nation out of the individual States. The constitution vests in the General Legislature a power to make laws in matters of national concern; to appoint judges to decide [illegible] and to appoint officers to carry [illegible] tion. This excludes the idea of a [illegible] The power which is to enforce these [illegible] a legal power, vested in proper [illegible] force which is to be employed, is the [illegible] and this force is to operate only upon [illegible] who fail in their duty to their country [illegible] peculiar glory of the constitution, that [illegible] upon the mild and equal energy of [illegible] for the execution of the laws."

In the further course of the debate [illegible] worth said:

"In republics it is a fundamental [illegible] the majority govern, and that the [illegible] with the general voice. How contrary [illegible] publican principles, how humiliating [illegible] sent situation. A single State can [illegible] a *veto* on the most important public [illegible] have seen this actually take place; [illegible] has controlled the general voice of [illegible] minority, a very small minority, has [illegible] So far is this from being consistent with [illegible] principles, that it is in effect the very [illegible] monarchy."

"Hence we see how necessary it [illegible] a coercive principle. No man pretends [illegible] trary. The only question is, shall [illegible] cion of law, or a coercion of arms? [illegible] ther possible alternative. Where [illegible] oppose a coercion of law come [illegible] they end? A necessary consequence [illegible] principles is a war of the States on [illegible] ther. I am for coercion by law, [illegible] which acts only upon delinquents. [illegible] This constitution does not attempt [illegible] reign bodies, States, in their political [illegible] No coercion is applicable to such [illegible] armed force. If we should attempt [illegible] laws of the Union, by sending an [illegible] against a delinquent State, it would [illegible] good and bad, the innocent and [illegible] calamity. But this legal coercion [illegible] guilty individual, and punishes him [illegible] the laws of the Union."

Indeed, sir, if we look to all [illegible] ry, to the writings of the Federalist, [illegible] in the conventions, to the publications [illegible] and foes, they all agree, that a [illegible] made from a confederacy of states, [illegible] system; they all agree, that the [illegible] formed a constitution for a National [illegible] With this result, some were satisfied; [illegible] were dissatisfied; but all admitted that [illegible] had been done. In none of these various [illegible] tions and publications, did any one [illegible] the new constitution was but another [illegible] tween states in their sovereign [illegible] not find such an opinion advanced [illegible] stance.

Every where, the people were [illegible] confederation was to be abandoned, [illegible] system to be tried; that a proper [illegible] proposed, to be founded in the [illegible] ple, and to have a regular organization [illegible] Every where, the people were told [illegible] be a government with direct power [illegible] over individuals, and to lay taxes [illegible] without the consent of the States; [illegible] it was understood to be a popular [illegible] came to the people for their adoption [illegible] rest on the same foundation as the [illegible] tions themselves. Its most distinguished [illegible] cates, who had been themselves [illegible] convention, declared that the very [illegible] mitting the constitution to the people [illegible] clude the possibility of its being [illegible] mere compact. "However gross [illegible] the writers in the Federalist, "it must [illegible] tain that a party to a compact has a [illegible] that compact, the doctrine itself has [illegible] able advocates. The possibility of [illegible] this nature, *proves the necessity* [illegible] foundations of our National Government [illegible] than in the mere sanctions of delegated [illegible] The fabric of American empire ought [illegible] the solid basis of the consent of the [illegible]

Such is the language, sir, addressed [illegible] ple; while they yet had the constitution [illegible] consideration. The powers conferred [illegible] Government were perfectly well [illegible] conferred, not by any State, or the [illegible] State, but by the people of U. States. [illegible] is more explicit, perhaps, in this [illegible] any other State. Her convention, [illegible] ratify the constitution "in the name [illegible] of the people of Virginia, declare, [illegible] known, that the powers granted under [illegible] stitution, being derived from the [illegible] U. States, may be resumed by them, [illegible] same shall be perverted to their injury [illegible] sion."

Is this language which describes [illegible] of a compact between States, or [illegible] ing *the grant of powers to a new Government by the whole people of the United States*?

Among all the other ratifications [illegible] which speaks of the constitution [illegible] tween States. Those of Massachusetts [illegible] Hampshire express the transaction [illegible] with sufficient accuracy. They [illegible] vine goodness "in affording THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES an opportunity of [illegible] explicit and solemn compact with [illegible] *assenting to and ratifying a new* [illegible] will observe, sir, that it is the people [illegible] States, who have entered into this [illegible] is the PEOPLE of all the United States [illegible] ventions, by this form of expression, [illegible] to say, that the people of the U. States [illegible] blessing of Providence, enjoyed the [illegible] establishing a new constitution, [illegible] *sent of the people*. This consent of [illegible] been called by European writers the [illegible] and, in conformity to this common [illegible] pression, these conventions speak of [illegible] which the constitution was to rest [illegible] and solemn compact, not which the [illegible] tered into with each other, but with [illegible] of the United States had entered [illegible]

Finally, sir, how can any man get [illegible] of the constitution itself?—"WE, THE UNITED STATES, DO ORDAIN THIS CONSTITUTION." These words [illegible] be a part of the constitution—they [illegible] erated from the parchment on which [illegible] ten, before any human ingenuity [illegible] ment can remove the popular basis [illegible] constitution rests, and turn the [illegible] mere compact between sovereigns.

The second proposition, sir, which [illegible] maintain, is, that no State authority [illegible] the relations subsisting between [illegible] of the U. States and individuals; that [illegible] dissolve these relations but revolution; [illegible] therefore, there can be no such thing [illegible] without revolution. All this follows, [illegible] to me, as a just consequence, if it [illegible] that the constitution of the U. States [illegible] ment proper, owing protection to [illegible] entitled to their obedience.

The people, sir, in every State, [illegible] Governments. They owe obedience [illegible] These Governments, though distinct [illegible] verse. Each has its separate sphere [illegible] culiar powers and duties. It is not [illegible] tween two sovereigns for the same [illegible] wars of the rival Houses in England [illegible] dispute between a government *de facto* [illegible] ernment *de jure*. It is the case of [illegible] powers, between two governments [illegible] people, to which both are responsible [illegible] can dispense with the duty which [illegible] to the other; neither can call itself [illegible] other: the people are masters of both [illegible] sion of power, it is true, is in a great [illegible]

...rope. It is the peculiar system of ..., though new and singular, it is not ...sible. The State constitutions are ...y the people of the States. This con...stablished by the people of all the ..., then, can a State secede? How ...ndo what the whole people have ...n she absolve her citizens from their ...e laws of the U. States? How can ... obligations and oaths? How can ... her Legislature renounce their ...ir, secession, as a revolutionary ...ible; as a right to be proclaimed in ...il commotions, and asserted at the ... I can understand it. But, as a ... existing under the constitution, and ... with its provisions, it seems to me ...ut a plain absurdity: for it supposes ...overnment, under the authority of ...tself; it supposes dismemberment, ...ng the principles of union; it suppo... to law, without crime; it supposes ...of oaths, without responsibility; it ...total overthrow of Government, with...

...o be concluded next week.)

...FOREIGN.

...TER FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

...ival yesterday at this port of ...p Grace Brown, Capt. Higgins, ...ol, we have received London ... 8th and Liverpool to the 9th ... inclusive.

...on papers are almost exclusive... with the discussions in Parlia... King's speech. Mr. Cobbett ... loquacious, and has not failed ...rengthening his arguments by ...rtions relative to this country, ... some egregious errors: for in...lared that Washington sign...tion of Independence. ...nell denominated the King's ...utal and a bloody speech."— ...are of the most *piquant* kind, ...roader and blunter word would ...expressive.

...been received at Paris of the ...d state of affairs in Spain. ..., it is said, are to make a stand ...Government, so soon as they ...btained a sufficient quantity of ...nition, &c. Should Ferdinand ...more liberal system of Govern... it is said, he has already e... ...g desire to carry into effect, ...nists will stand but little

...commotion in consequence of ...by friends of the Dutchess of ... Republicans. Eleven of these ...ce within two or three days. ...at the French ministry is to

...LATER FROM EUROPE.

...ival of the ship Rhone, Capt. ... New York, on Saturday night, ...rom Havre, Paris papers have ...d to 18th of February. ... interesting intelligence, (says ...ile Advertiser,) is that which ...e people of Ireland, in whose ...as been a sudden and strong ... in the House of Commons of ...The reading of the address to ...s interrupted by a motion from ...t, proposing a substitute. The ...as lost, 23 to 323. On the ...ldress was presented at Wind... ...se having adjourned until 4 ...n the return of the Speaker, ...nd twenty members, who had ... Windsor with the address, ...communicated the King's an... ...stance as follows: "I thank ... for their loyal and respect... ...nd for the assurance which ...f their disposition to aid my ... preservation inviolate of the ...n Ireland and England, and ...sion of violence; in short, the ...e assured that I shall continue ... the removal of all just grounds ... throughout my kingdom."— ...was received with great ap...

...cellor of the Exchequer, in ...rd the measures proposed on ...n the 12th of February, stat... ...inistry had, in this undertak... ...eir utmost to provide a remedy ...uses pertaining to ecclesiastical ... had appointed magistrates, ...distinction of sects, and among ...nd lord-lieutenants of counties, ...ite as many Catholics as Pro... ...ey sought in reference to the ... to relieve the tenant with... ...the landlord. They propos... ...e the burdens more equitably, ...e the contracts between the ...roprietor. He then described ... amelioration projected in the

... taxes for the support of the ...aid the new plan differed en... ...hat of the tithes, and was far ... to the Catholics; the tithes, he ...re disposed to abolish entirely. ...pplause.] The change would ... to the people of about £70,000 ... The deaneries are abolished, ...ber of bishops is reduced from ...d thus a further retrenchment ...ould be effected. He con...pressing the hope that these ...ld indicate the good intentions ...ment, and be approved by the ...longed applause.]

..., MARCH 26.—By the pack... Capt. Heirn, which arrived ...ernoon from Liverpool, the Ed... ...azette have received papers to ...ebruary, inclusive—the day of ...e. The most interesting por... ...contents is contained in the an... ...nary and extracts.

...apers to the 16th February had ...ved in London, but they afford no ...hatever, of any approximation to ...ment of the long pending question. ... further had transpired respect... ...est India question. Some of the ...pers had reported that Mr. Bux...ton had the particulars of the Bill, and the emancipation of the slaves would be immediate; but they could not be true, as the West India Body had the pledge of Ministers that they would communicate the particulars of their plans when they were matured, to the committee, previously to their being made public in any shape.

In the House of Lords on the 18th, the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland received its second reading. The Duke of Wellington supported the bill, as a measure which was likely to do great good. At the same time he stated his support was a matter of duty, not of choice.

On the 19th, the Irish Coercive Bill was discussed in committee and the first clause agreed to without a comment.

The London Courier of the 12th, in acknowledging the receipt of the President's Proclamation, remarks—We are sorry that we have not room to-day for this able, argumentative address; but our own domestic intelligence is, at this moment, of too great interest to allow us to devote so much of our space as this document would require.

O'Connell was about going to Ireland, and it was greatly feared that his presence there would cause much agitation before Earl Grey's bill passed into a law.

It was the general opinion in London that if the negotiations with Holland did not terminate soon, France and England would force the navigation of the Scheldt.

The excitement which prevailed in Paris in the first week in February, respecting political duels, had passed off—the wounded men all recovering. *M. Carel*, editor of the National, had been able to go out, and his first visit was to his antagonist, *M. Roux Laborie*, editor of the Revenant, whom he had wounded. *M. Nettement*, editor of the Quotidienne, had been wounded in a second duel—the original cause of offence, as before stated, was the scandal circulated respecting the alleged illness of the Duchess of Berri. The editor of the Corsair, *M. Brisault*, who first put it in form, was called out and severely wounded by a partisan of the Duchess: before his recovery he was called on to fight a second time. M. Carel and his friends considering this as persecution, gave notice that any number of the partisans of legitimacy who were anxious for fight, might be accommodated at his office. A list of twenty-four was immediately carried to him, out of which he was asked to select an antagonist, and did so. Others followed; when the government interposed, and declared its purpose of punishing all parties engaged in such duels; and happily they had ceased.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Feb. 23.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 14,480 bales (500 on speculation;) of which were 380 Sea Island 11½d a 16d; 10 Stained 7¾; 4450 Upland 6¾ a 7¾d, 12 at 8d; 2720 Orleans 6½ a 8¼d—17 a 9d; 950 Alabama 6½ a 7¾d.

The sale of Cotton this day about 2500 bales; no change in prices.

Machinery and Capital.—The following extraordinary statement is copied from the Mechanics' Magazine:

Mr. Crawshay's Iron Works.—Number of persons employed 5000. Annual sum expended for labor £300,000. Number of horses employed, 450. Number of steam engines, eight; each of fifty horse power, but going night and day, doing the work of 12-000 horses. Water wheels, nine; equal to the power of nine hundred and fifty-four horses.* Furnaces, eighty-four; each about fifty feet high, and wide in proportion. Forges, three. Foundry, one. Rolling mills, 8. Boring mill, one. Annually used for mixing with the iron ore, iron stone ninety thousand tons, lime, 40,000 tons. Annually consumed, coals, 200,000 tons, gunpowder, 30,000 lbs. candles 120,000 lbs. One hundred and twenty miles of tram rail-way have been laid down for the use of these works; besides which there is a canal of several miles, with acqueducts, bridges, &c. Of tram wagons made chiefly of iron, there are many thousands. Mr. Crawshay has lately built a castle for his own residence, in the vicinity of the works, which covers an area of 174 square feet, and contains seventy-two apartments; the locks and hinges alone cost £700. There is a pinery attached to the castle, which is heated by steam, and costs £850 yearly; an extensive grapery also, that costs nearly as much.

*Supposed to include the blast, puddling and reverberatory furnaces.

Great interest has been felt for the fate of some ship, supposed to have been lost at sea, as the ship Martha, arrived at New York, reports having seen fourteen dead persons floating, and having picked up a ladder, a stage, a trisail mast, and a block, on which was written "M. H. Taylor, mate of the ship H."

It is feared that the lost vessel is the Hellespont of and from Boston.

The Boston Transcript says:—"The ship Heilespont, Capt. Henry, sailed from this port on the 27th December last, with a valuable cargo for the Sandwich Islands, having on board, in addition to the ship's company the following passengers: Mr. W. Ladd, lady, child, and servant; Mr. P. A. Brinsmade, lady, and child; Dr. Hill and lady; Miss Hannah Dodge; Miss Deland of Salem; Miss Dimond, of Newton; Miss A. Wood, of Hallowell; Messrs. W. Hooper, and Geo. Foster." Which number, added to the ship's complement, makes 30 souls on board.

Pennsylvania Loan.—The loan of $2,540,661, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. and reimbursable in 1851, was yesterday taken by Dr. Jesse R. Burden, at a premium of $13 51 on the hundred dollars. The next highest bidder, we learn, was the Bank of Pennsylvania, offering $13 50 premium on the $100.—*Harrisburg Reporter.*

Amongst the passengers in the ship *Roscoe*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, was the Rt. Hon. Charles R. Vaughan, His Britannic Majesty's Minister to the United States.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1833.

We shall conclude the publication of Mr. Webster's speech in our next, and shall follow it up with Mr. Calhoun's rejoinder, and then have done with the subject.

Rail Roads.—The people of Granville have lately had a meeting to devise means for continuing the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, from its termination at Blakely, on the Roanoke, through Warrenton to Oxford.—We heartily wish them success. A recent opportunity which we have enjoyed of witnessing the astonishing effects of Rail Roads, has added greatly to our prepossessions in their favor. We passed over 41 miles of the Petersburg Rail Road, which have been completed, and observed the embankment, the excavation, and much of the timber, prepared on the remainder of the route. Two cars, containing about 40 persons, and their baggage, were drawn with ease by two horses. There is a want of skill and efficiency in the management of the route, but a little experience will probably correct that. But no such deficiency exists on the roads from Frenchtown to Newcastle, (on the route from Baltimore to Philadelphia,) and from Bordentown to Amboy, (on the route from Philadelphia to New York.) On the former road, eleven cars, containing 200 persons and a vast deal of baggage, were whirled along by a single locomotive engine, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and occasionally a mile in three minutes. On the latter road, eight cars, each with 24 passengers, were conveyed at the rate of 10 miles an hour, by two horses each, the horses being changed at distances varying from 10 to 14 miles. In neither case did there occur the slightest interruption, and in neither did there appear to be the least danger of an accident of any kind. Besides about 400 persons who are conveyed daily through each of these routes, there are numbers of cars for the conveyance of merchandize, of which vast quantities are thus transported.

It appears to us that it needs only the sight of these things to convince any North Carolinian that the true policy of his State is to fall in with the spirit of the age, and to construct rail roads wherever the extent of the business will justify it.

Cannot our citizens be roused to make a beginning in the great work, by undertaking at once, and with proper spirit, the construction of the Campbellton Rail-way? A very few thousand dollars would be sufficient, and it would not only be a profitable and valuable investment, but would tend to other more important enterprises. Depend upon it, we must bestir ourselves, or our trade will take to itself wings.

We are requested to state, that Mr. *John Marek*, (whose notice respecting a Music School will be found in another column) intends to give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the course of this week.—Time and place will be announced in handbills. The following notice of his performance in Wilmington is from a late "People's Press."

"We attended the Concert of Mr. Marek last week, and were delighted with his performances. He certainly is master of his profession, and executes particularly on the Horn, Guitar and Violin, to admiration. His imitations are unsurpassed; and his performance on the Horn, accompanied by himself on the Guitar, gave great satisfaction."

"Beware of Distilleries"—A friend in Montgomery County has communicated to us for publication, the particulars of the detection, by the patrol, of a distiller in that county, in trading with a negro for corn, which was stolen, and for which payment was made in whiskey. It appeared from the disclosures, that it was not the first instance in which the same individuals had made a similar traffic. It is to be hoped that the utmost severity of the law will be inflicted on the offending white man, who holds out such temptations to the ignorant negro to rob his master, and in the darkness of midnight to sell his plunder for whiskey. The length of Mr. Webster's speech prevents the insertion of our correspondent's letter in detail.

The Cholera.—By a late statement in the papers, it appears that the Cholera continues its ravages in Nashville, Tennessee, and that it exists to a distressing extent in other parts of the State.

Cholera at Havana.—A letter of the 9th from an American gentleman at Havana, says the excitement there on account of the Cholera, was very great. The number of cases on board the vessels had been small; but on shore the number of deaths was variously estimated at from 100 to 150 per day; principally among the blacks.

Journal of Commerce.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of nearly three months. In our next paper we shall publish a list of the causes decided during the Term.—*Ral. Star.*

Mr. Calhoun passed through Edgefield on the 19th inst. on his way home. He was offered a public dinner by the citizens of that place, which he declined.

Large sales of U. S. Bank Stock were made in New York on Saturday last at 110.

Strangers.—The number of strangers who have arrived at about twenty-five of the principal Hotels of New York during the present month, and whose names have been published in this paper as they arrived each day, is 2554. The lowest number on any day was 69 on the 2nd, and the highest 227 on the 13th. The average is 116 a day, but for the present week it is over 150 a day.

N. Y. Sentinel.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Joseph W. Ward, of Onslow County, as a Candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District in the next Congress of the U. States.—*Wilmington P. Press.*

The Legislature of Virginia have made the handsome appropriation of $2,500, for compensation to B. W. Leigh, Esq. as Commissioner from the State of Virginia to S. Carolina.

Lotteries abolished in Pennsylvania.—An act for the entire abolition of Lotteries after the 31st December next, passed both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature.

The specie, ($100,000) belonging to the U. S. Bank, which was landed on Currituck beach, from the wreck of the ship Wm. Drayton, was safely deposited in the vaults of the branch at this place, on Saturday.

Norfolk Herald.

The news which we publish, (if true, and it appears authentic) of the determination of England to emancipate the slaves of her West Indies within three years and without compensation to the owner, will probably strike this country as it has us, as being of the highest importance. The people of England are nearly unanimous and clamorous for such a step, and now that the House of Commons approaches to a just representation of the wishes of the People it cannot be long deferred.

The final result of such a measure, must be the abandonment of the British West Indies, by the whites, and their becoming altogether negro States.—*Rich. Whig.*

Taking Time by the Forelock.—The Western Argus, printed in Lyons, Wayne County, places at the head of its columns the name of *Martin Van Buren* for the next Presidency in 1837! The period is distant, and many may be the chances and mischances from now to then.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Bank of the United States.—The Richmond Whig of Friday last has this paragraph which we republish without comment.

The U. S. Bank will be re-chartered at the next session of Congress, by the vote of two thirds of both Houses of Congress—and if located in the city of *New York*, instead of the city of *Philadelphia*, by the approval of Andrew Jackson. As Mr. Randolph well remarked, his enmity is to the *individual*, not the *genus;* to *the* Bank, not to *a* Bank; to Nicholas Biddle, not to some favorite from New York.—The transference of the money metropolis from Philadelphia to New York, was all the while the true secret of the violent enmity to the Bank of the U. S. discovered by the Administration, which, whether he was in England or the U. States, has obeyed the impulses of Mr. Van Buren.

Prosperous Establishment.—It is said 2200 gentlemen dine daily in Holt's splendid new Hotel, in New York; that, to supply the table, besides all other provisions, a fat bullock is every morning provided; and 700 lbs. of meat are roasted at a time, on spits worked by a steam engine.

The steamer Constellation brought down the Hudson yesterday 780 passengers! It is well that the passage was a short one.

N. Y. American.

Another Book on America is announced in Edinborough—"Men and Manners in America," two vols, by the author of Cyril Thornton. Many of our readers, probably, recollect this traveller—Mr. Hamilton. He is a writer of talents, but was a prejudiced observer in our country. We cannot expect very favorable or accurate representations.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Hon. Thomas Newton of Norfolk, who has been so long a Representative in Congress as to have acquired the title of *Father of the House*, has addressed a valedictory to his constituents, declaring his intention to retire to private life.

Among the recent deaths in England, is that of General *Tarleton*, so notorious during our revolutionary war for his partisan feats and ferocious mode of warfare in the Carolinas. He was a favorite officer and intimate of Lord Cornwallis.

Population of Rome.—From an official statement of the population of Rome, just published, it appears that it amounted last year to 148,459 souls, and that it had diminished by 2,000 individuals since the preceding year. Among this number are 36 bishops, 1,419 priests, 2,038 monks, 1,384 nuns, and 611 semenarists.

There is a factory near Hartford (Conn.) where they finish from the bar iron 700 axes per day. They have a machine, with which the head or hole of the axe is formed and made ready for the reception of the steel after but a few strokes of the hand hammer. They are formed in this manner in four or five seconds.

☞ There is to be a Baptist Camp Meeting held at New Union Meeting House, six miles Southeast of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, to commence on Thursday night before the second Lord's Day in May next.

MARRIED,

In Anson County, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Thomas C. Smith, Mr. ROBERT J. RAIFORD, of Richmond County, to Miss CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Samuel Spencer, Esq., of Anson.

DIED,

Near Tallahassee, Florida, on the 15th ult., Mr. JOHN McIVER, formerly of this town.

At Newbern, on the 22d ult. in the 69th year of his age, EDWARD GRAHAM, Esq., one of the most eminent Lawyers in the State. He was a native of New York, but had resided in Newbern since 1790. At a meeting of the members of the bar in Newbern, on the day after his death, Mr. Gaston, Judge Donnell, and Wright C. Stanly, Esq. severally bore strong testimony to the honorable and high-minded professional and private life of Mr. Graham.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 27.

Brigs George from Martinique, Statira from N. York. Schooners Wm. Henry from Charleston, Gold Hunter from do., Dime from St. Jago, Don Quixotte from St. Thomas, Aurora from Cuba, Maiden from Philadelphia. Sloop Bob from Nassau, N. P. Schr. Repeater from N. York.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 1, Henrietta Steamer and Tow Boat Only Son, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Crockery for Joseph Baker, Arch. Campbell, C. T. Haigh, J. McArn, Lewis Brown, David Shaw, Wm. McIntyre, W. Whitehead, T. Sandford & Co., Jones Fuller and others of this place; and S. Barringer, Brown, Elliott & Co., Randolph, Caldcleugh & Dusenberry, Lexington, D. McNair & Co., C. & R. Brummell.

DEPARTED, April 2, Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton & Flour, for Drake & Atkins, and Lewis Brown.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 9 75 a 10 25. Corn 60 a 62½. Flaxseed, nominal. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6½ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

TUITION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC.

JOHN MAREK respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is desirous of commencing a MUSIC SCHOOL, in which lessons on the following Instruments will be taught—viz.

The Violin, Guitar, Piano, Violencello, French Horn, Flute and Clarionette.

He will also teach VOCAL MUSIC, Church or other, to those who may be desirous of improving themselves in this pleasing accomplishment.

Subscription papers may be found at his lodgings, at the Planter's Hotel.

April 2.

Rio and Cuba COFFEE.

50 Bags prime Rio and Cuba COFFEE, just received by Steamer Henrietta, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 2. [26-tf.]

Singing School.

THE Subscriber will instruct a Class of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Singing, and the elementary principles of Music, at his School Room on Hay Mount, commencing on Monday, the 8th of April. The exercises will commence about 5 o'clock in the evening, and be continued from an hour to an hour and a half, four days in a week.—Terms, $1 25 a Quarter, payable in advance.

J. H. PERRY.

March 30. 1w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Springfield, Richmond County, North Carolina, some time in February last, a Negro Boy named WILSON, about 22 years of age, near 5 feet high, has a scar on the left ear, occasioned by a rising. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Boy to the Subscriber, or secured in any jail so that I get him.

GEORGE BULLARD.

March 28, 1833. 26-3w.

A List of Lands,

TO be sold for Taxes, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1833:

100 acres unlisted, on Stoney Run, the property of Wilson Johnson,	$ 43
77 do. on Cedar Creek, Green Bobbit's,	43
1 House and Lot, South East corner of Court House Square, Ann Salmon for 1830, Ann Rankin for 1831,	9 96
1 do South side of Hay Street, William M Johnson's,	5 50
1 do. Rowan Street, Elizabeth Burkloe's, for 1830 and 1831,	70
93 acres, Thos. Richardson, joining McAlister, for 1830 and 1831,	11 64
430 do. Martin Clark, West side Cape Fear,	6 22

JOHN BLACK,

Late Sheriff of Cumberland County.

March 26. 25-ts.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 5. 22tf.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given.

KYLE & BOWMAN.

Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 5. 17tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Bizzel, requests all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BIZZEL, Adm'r.

Duplin County, February 1833. 24-3t.

Five Cents Reward,

AND NO THANKS, OR EXPENSES PAID.

ABSCONDED on Friday night, March 8, 1833, an indented Apprentice named John Faircloth, who left my employment *without the least provocation*, and was probably enticed by some of his associates from my employment, and have made their way to Horry District, S. C. The said boy had on when he left, a new pair of Brogan Shoes, a fur hat and blue homespun coat and pantaloons and vest, also, a new drab great coat.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, March 19. 24-4w.

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps, with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods, Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

Vinegar.

10 Bbls. prime cider VINEGAR, just received per Steam Boat and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 26. 25tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Steamboat Henrietta.

50 Bags Prime Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 25.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, plain and figured, just received and for sale corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 12, 1833. 23tf

Wrapping Paper.

100 reams Wrapping Paper, just received on consignment and for sale low, South West corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 15. 24tf.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 11. 19-tf.

Take Notice.

DANIEL McDugold, Sen. of Moore County, holds in his possession five Notes of Hand against me for ten dollars each, bearing date August 4th, 1832, the first payable August 4, 1834, second payable August 4, 1835, third payable August 4, 1836, fourth payable August 4, 1837, and the fifth and last payable August 4, 1838. Now, I do hereby forewarn any person or persons from purchasing or trading for either or any of said Notes, as they were fraudulently obtained from me by said McDugald, consequently I do not intend to pay them.

PETER MORRIS, Jr.

N. B.—Neil Cameron of this County is subscribing witness to each of said Notes.

Moore County, March 1, 1833. 24-3tp.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by

DAN. SUTHERLAND.

February 11, 1833. 19tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes,
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, March 4. 22tf.

The Subscribers

OFFER for sale on the most favorable terms, at No. 250, *Water Street, New York*, the following assortment of GOODS:

4000 Casks cut NAILS, assorted, from 2d to 6d.
500 casks cut Brads, assorted, from 6d. to 20d.
200 do do Spikes, do do 3 to 6 inch,
100 bags fine English wrought Nails, assorted.
300 tons eastern hollow Ware, made from Scotch patterns, and comprising a beautiful assortment for the *SOUTHERN MARKETS.*
200 setts "Squire's" superior Cart and Wagon Boxes,
200 boxes cut Tacks, assorted,
150 do do Brads, do
100 do do Sparables, do
500 doz. back strap Shovels and Spades of different kinds,
500 do cast steel Axes, of different makes, patterns and prices,
100 do Coffee Mills—together with Plough

Moulds, Nail Rods, Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, Sad Irons, &c. &c.

TISDALE & RICHMOND,
Manufacturer's Agents.

New York, Feb. 15. 22 6w.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Judiciary Bill.

IN SENEATE, FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

Mr. WEBSTER followed Mr. Calhoun—

The gentleman from S. Carolina, said Mr. Webster, has admonished us to be mindful of the opinions of those who shall come after us. We must take our chance, Sir, as to the light in which posterity will regard us. I do not decline its judgment, nor withhold myself from its scrutiny. Feeling that I am performing my duty with singleness of heart, and to the best of my ability, I fearlessly trust myself to the country; now and hereafter, and leave both my motives and my character to its decision.

The gentleman has terminated his speech in a tone of threat and defiance towards this bill, even should it become a law of the land, altogether unusual in the halls of Congress. But I shall not suffer myself to be excited into warmth, by his denunciation of the measure which I support. Among the feelings which at this moment fill my breast, not the least is that of regret at the position in which the gentleman has placed himself. Sir, he does himself no justice. The cause which he has espoused finds no basis in the constitution, no succor from public sympathy, no cheering from a patriotic community. He has no foot hold upon which to stand, while he might display the powers of his acknowledged talents. Every thing beneath his feet is hollow and treacherous. He is like a strong man struggling in a morass; every effort to extricate himself, only sinks him deeper and deeper. And I fear the resemblance may be carried still further; I fear that no friend can safely come to his relief; that no one can approach near enough to hold out a helping hand, without danger of going down, himself, also, into the bottomless depths of this Serbonian bog.

The honorable gentleman has declared that on the decision of the question, now in debate, may depend the cause of liberty itself. I am of the same opinion; but then, sir, the liberty which I think is staked on the contest, is not political liberty, in any general and undefined character, but our own, well understood, and long enjoyed *American* liberty.

Sir, I love liberty no less ardently than the gentleman, in whatever from she may have appeared in the progress human history. As exhibited in the master States of antiquity, as breaking out again from amidst the darkness of the middle ages, and beaming on the formation of new communities, in modern Europe, she has always and every where charms for me. Yet sir, it is our own liberty, guarded by constitutions and secured by union; it is that liberty which is our paternal inheritance, it is our established, dear bought, peculiar American liberty, to which I am chiefly devoted, and the cause of which I now mean to the utmost of my power to maintain and defend.

Mr. President, if I considered the constitutional question now before us as doubtful as it is important, and if I supposed that its decision, either in the Senate or by the country, was likely to be in any degree influenced by the manner in which I might now discuss it, this would be to me a moment of deep solicitude. Such a moment has once existed. There has been a time, when rising in this place, on the same question, I felt, I must confess, that something for good or evil to the constitution of the country might depend on an effort of mine. But circumstances are changed. Since that day, sir, the public opinion has become awakened to this great question; it has grasped it, it has reasoned upon it, as becomes an intelligent and patriotic community, and has settled it, or now seems in the progress of settling it, by an authority which none can disobey—the authority of the people themselves.

I shall not, Mr. President, follow the gentleman step by step through the course of his speech. Much of what he has said, he has deemed necessary to the just explanation and defence of his own political character and conduct. On this, I shall offer no comment. Much too has consisted of philosophical remark upon the nature of political liberty, and the history of free institutions; and of other topics, so general in their nature, as to possess, in my opinion, only a remote bearing on the immediate subject of this debate.

But the gentleman's speech, made some days ago, upon introducing his resolutions, those resolutions themselves, and parts of the speech now just concluded, may probably be justly regarded as containing the whole South Carolina doctrine. That doctrine it is my purpose now to examine, and to compare it with the Constitution of the United States. I shall not consent, sir, to make any new Constitution, or to establish a new form of Government. I will not undertake to say what a Constitution for these U. States ought to be. That question the people have decided for themselves, and I shall take the instrument as they have established it, and shall endeavor to maintain it, in its plain sense and meaning, against opinions and notions, which, in my judgment, threaten its subversion.

The resolutions introduced by the gentleman were apparently drawn up with care, and brought forward upon deliberation. I shall not be in danger, therefore, of misunderstanding him, or those who agree with him, if I proceed at once to those resolutions, and consider them as an authentic statement of those opinions, upon the great constitutional question, by which the recent proceedings in South Carolina are attempted to be justified.

These resolutions are three in number.

The third seems intended to enumerate, and to deny, the several opinions expressed in the President's Proclamation, respecting the nature and powers of this Government. Of this absurd resolution, I propose at present to take no particular notice.

(See first page.)

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduty, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a plendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (1-tf.) H. H.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.

November 13. [6-tf]

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of B. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their *Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

New and Cheap Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

N. B.—**Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C. Jr.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 5 51tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

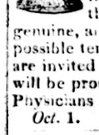
THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C Sept 21st 1832. 99-tf

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon;
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm o

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and White Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the and the public that he has now on receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, all those wishing to supply themselves with lowing articles to call and examine his intends to sell at the lowest market price produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and N.
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
125 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar.

JONES

October 29.

BONNETS and H...

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

AMOS

January 8, 1833.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE

May 8.

Travelling Trunks and...

JUST received an assortment of ... ELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

November 13.

THOMASTOWN LI...

100 Casks, in good order, for ...

JOHN HUSK...

August 6th, 1832.

Notice to Travel...

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via ... rion Court House, and Georgetow... Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock

This Line has been greatly improv... tion of new Coaches and several Fea... The time so arranged that Godfrey's ... Dee Swamp are crossed by day light... accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, ... formation, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the...*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels ... of the owners.

December 10.

Sugar and Coffee

JUST RECEIVED AND ...

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS,
Porto-Rico ditto, in ...
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for ...

JOHN ...

April 17.

New Goods

THE Subscriber informs the public ... receiving a large stock of DRY GOO... description, which is offered to the pu... duced prices; having been bought mos... York package sales, they will be sold... Merchants from the country, will do ... examine them. Among the Goods ... black, olive, brown, bottle green and ... Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Dou... Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation ... Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nan... skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, ... Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, ... 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian ... Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Mus... conet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes, ... lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and ... and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Lon... Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handk... rish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russ... seilles and other Vestings, Palm le... merino square and long Shawls, Le... stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, ... Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and ... pink and green Florences, rich Vest... ture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze ... and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, ... rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerin... Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna... &c. &c., together with many other ... ous to enumerate.

JNO...

April 24, 1832.

Sugar and Co...

JUST received, by the late arrivals ...

GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodat...

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New O... bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga ...
5 do. Marseilles ...
3 do. Teneriffe
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, ...

WILKIN...

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832.

Factorage and Com...

BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the pa...* Office at his Dwelling House, ... Dick and Russell streets, and previous ... Warehouses in Campbellton, is pre... on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and ... warded, as may be directed. Goods ... dize received and forwarded, together ... business pertaining to a general comm...

He will also attend to the offering for ... newal and payment of notes at the ... in this place, *to which branch of his busi... particular attention,* and flatters himself ... general knowledge of the business of ... will be able to give satisfaction to ...

JOSEPH ...